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WINCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE RURAL DISTRICT For the Year 1965

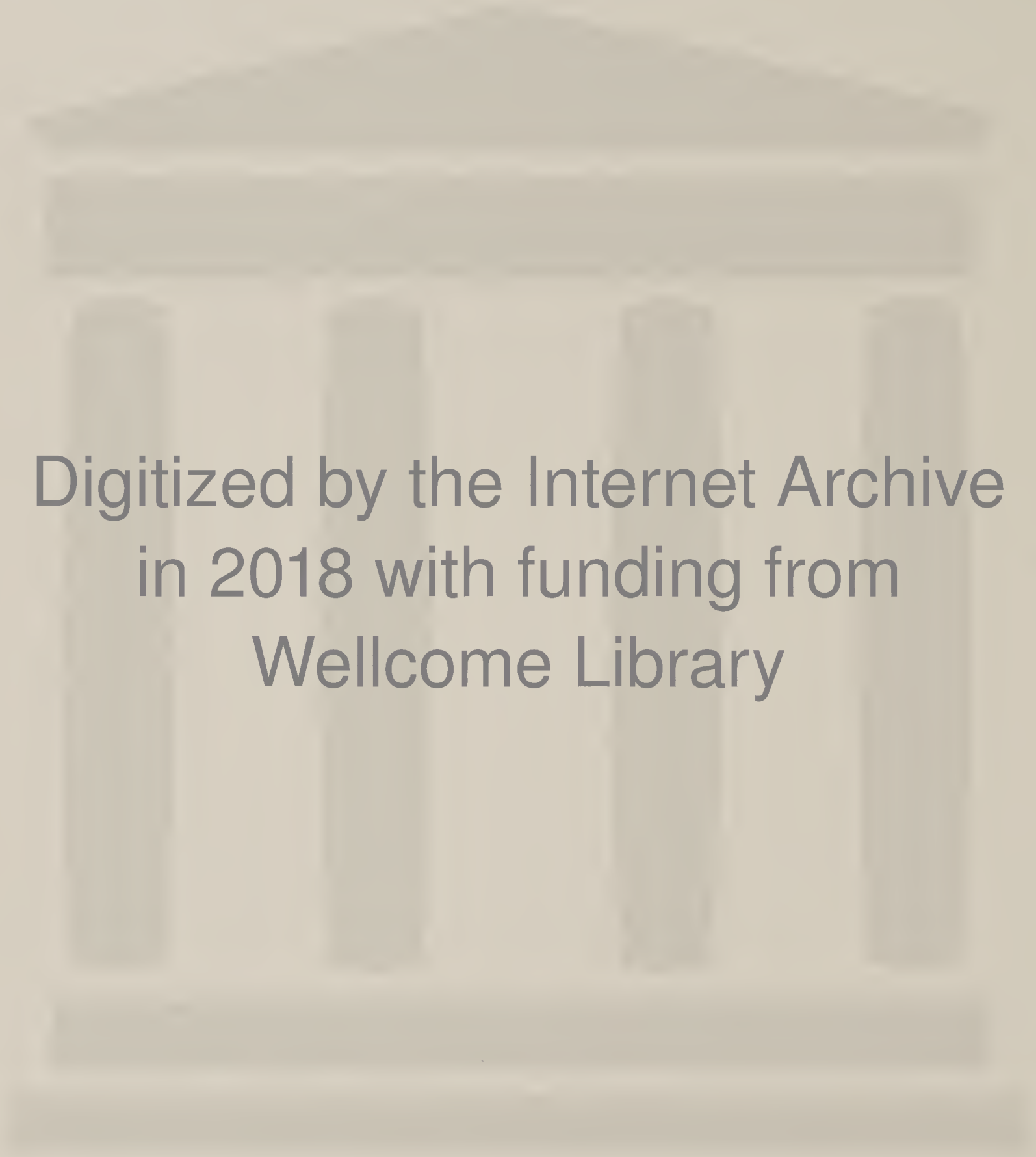
BY

P. J. SPELLER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

AND

E. M. ORGAN, M.A.P.H.I., C.R.S.I.
Chief Public Health Inspector and Public Cleansing Officer





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Chief Public Health Inspector and Public Cleansing Officer

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

P.J. SPELLER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Public Cleansing Officer:

E.M. ORGAN, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
and Public Cleansing Officer:

S.H. BEYER, M.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspectors:

R.C. BROWN, M.A.P.H.I.
(appointed 1st June, 1965)
D.T. EVANS, M.A.P.H.I.
F. LEE, M.A.P.H.I.
G. MILLS, M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Clerk:

C.B. ASHMAN

Clerical Staff:

Mrs. D.M. BENNETT
M.J. BUCKLAND
Miss J.M. DEWEY
Miss S.E. SMITH
Miss L.M. VALLIOM
(appointed 14th May, 1965)

Cleansing Superintendent:

K.G. JONES

Rodent Officer:

O.J. NORRIS

Telephone:
Winchester 3201

45, Romsey Road,
Winchester.

July, 1966.

To the Chairman and Members,
Winchester Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1965 on the health of the Winchester Rural District.

During the year, the general health of the District maintained a good standard without serious epidemic and the incidence of notifiable disease, with the exception of measles, has remained low.

With increasing work, due, in part, to new legislation, some change and expansion of the Public Health Department has resulted in the elimination of the post of Public Health Inspector (Housing) and the appointment of a fourth District Public Health Inspector. This enabled the District to be split into four areas and giving each Public Health Inspector overall responsibilities (including work in the field of housing) within his own area. An addition has been made to the clerical staff.

The question of the artificial fluoridation of water supplies received considerable discussion following a further recommendation from the Ministry of Health. In view of the controversial nature of the subject with apparently conflicting opinions from different bodies, it is not surprising that this Council did not support this valuable public health measure against dental decay. This is to be regretted, especially as a reference to page 16 shows the low fluoride level of the local water supplies.

From the statistics on causes of death there can be noted the steady increase in lung cancer with its very marked emphasis on the male sex and overshadowing the incidence of other cancers. In connection with the latter, it is heartening to know that arrangements are now nearing completion to commence the routine examination of cervical smears for the early detection of cancer of the uterus (cervix). The local statistics illustrate another general finding that coronary heart disease

is a major single cause of death over a wide age-range. Although there are several theories on its causation, health education on the prevention can only confine itself to general principles of healthy living. Meantime, advances are being made in the management and treatment of this disease.

At the end of the year a social worker was appointed by the County Welfare Authority for specialised problem family rehabilitation on the Pilands Wood Council housing estate. She will be resident in the area in accommodation provided by the Rural District Council and will form a valuable link between the two Authorities in this work of mutual interest and concern.

I wish to thank the Members of the Council and particularly the Health Committee for the encouragement that they have given during the year and my colleagues for their interest and co-operation. I am indebted to the clerical staff for their assistance in the compilation of this report.

P.J. SPELLER

Medical Officer of Health.

A. STATISTICS OF THE AREA

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	109,612
Population (mid-1965)	...	...	...	52,180
Number of inhabited dwellings		...	...	16,998
Rateable Value (at 1st April, 1965)		...	...	£1,886,678
Sum represented by a penny rate (1965-66)...			...	£7,800

Population.

			<u>Census</u> <u>1961</u>	<u>1965</u>
General population	...	...	46,237	52,180
Number of inhabited dwellings		...	14,450	16,998
Number of persons per dwelling		...	3.19	3.07

The increase in population is estimated at 1,290 as compared with 1964.

The largest increases occurred in the parishes of Hedge End, Littleton, Fair Oak and New Alresford, with lesser increases in Kings Worthy, West End and Olivers Battery.

Particulars of the population and dwellings in each of the various parishes are shown in the following table:

PARISH	POPULATION		DWELLINGS		
	Census 1961	Estimated 1965	Council houses	Caravans	Total Dwellings
Abbotts Barton ...	23	28	-	-	9
Beauworth ...	149	103	-	-	40
Bighton ...	179	144	4	-	66
Bishops Sutton ...	538	520	12	-	178
Botley ...	1,423	1,756	96	28	562
Brandean ...	535	561	20	-	196
Bursledon ...	3,560	3,342	499	11	1,154
Cheriton ...	563	644	24	9	209
Chilcomb ...	176	173	-	24	62
Colden Common ...	1,668	2,046	92	185	726
Compton ...	1,273	1,323	80	2	415
Crawley ...	498	555	14	2	156
Fair Oak ...	1,858	2,330	139	39	748
Hamble ...	3,001	3,105	300	44	992
Headbourne Worthy..	823	606	8	1	392
Hedge End ...	4,464	5,970	258	112	2,026
Hound ...	4,992	4,745	562	7	1,583
Hursley ...	728	760	18	1	293
Itchen Stoke & Ovington ...	253	291	6	1	107
Itchen Valley ...	1,217	1,274	53	4	428
Kilmeston ...	216	192	6	2	88
Kings Worthy ...	2,113	2,340	286	9	820
Littleton ...	985	1,992	16	42	676
Micheldever..	1,091	1,091	51	5	401
New Alresford ...	2,159	2,607	233	34	941
Northington..	205	240	-	4	87
Old Alresford ...	527	524	34	-	168
Olivers Battery ...	747	1,085	-	35	369
Otterbourne..	808	908	46	5	289
Owslebury ...	717	748	64	5	251
Sparsholt ...	715	737	66	4	228
Tichborne ...	192	211	-	-	80
Twyford ...	1,411	1,604	98	5	570
West End ...	5,064	5,898	212	101	1,745
Wonston ...	1,385	1,727	72	56	593

VITAL STATISTICS

		Win- chester R.D.C.	Hamp- shire C.C.	England & Wales
Number of live births ...	...	975	17,383	-
Live birth rate per 1,000 population ...	...	18.7	19.7	18.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total births ...	...	5.5	5.9	-
Number of stillbirths ...	...	17	221	-
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and still births ...	...	17.1	12.5	15.7*
Total live and still births ...	...	992	17,604	-
Infant deaths ...	...	20	311	-
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (total) ...	...	20.5	17.8	19.0
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (legitimate) ...	...	20.6	17.1	-
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (illegitimate) ...	...	18.5	19.4	-
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births ...	...	11.3	11.6	-
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) ...	...	10.3	9.7	-
Perinatal mortality rate (still- births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 live and still births) ...	...	26.2	22.2	26.9*
Maternal deaths (including abortion) ...	...	nil	2	-
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births ...	...	nil	0.11	-

*Provisional

Births

		<u>M.</u>	<u>1965</u> <u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1964</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>1963</u> <u>Total</u>
Live births (legitimate)	...	481	440	921	888	881
Live births (illegitimate)	...	35	19	54	51	54
Live birth rate (corrected)	...	-	-	19.1	18.9	19.2
Live birth rate (England and Wales)	...	-	-	18.0	18.4	18.2

Deaths

		<u>M.</u>	<u>1965</u> <u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1964</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>1963</u> <u>Total</u>
Total deaths	...	290	278	568	552	648
Death rate (corrected)	...	-	-	10.2	10.1	13.1
Death rate (England & Wales)	...	-	-	11.5	11.3	12.2

Deaths by Age Groups

Age Group	M.	F.	Total	Ratio of total deaths	Chief causes of death
Under 1 year	13	7	20	4.8%	
1 - 14 years	3	2	5		
15 - 24 years	1	1	2		
25 - 44 years	12	9	21	3.7%	Malignant disease (42) Coronary disease (34) Cerebral vascular lesions (9)
45 - 64 years	71	29	100	17.6%	Bronchitis (7)
65 - 74 years	75	59	134	23.6%	Coronary disease (77) Other heart disease (76) Cerebral Vascular lesions (84)
75 years and over	115	171	286	50.3%	Malignant disease (61) Pneumonia (22) Bronchitis (19)

	Cause of death	1965			1964	1963	1962
		M.	F.	Total	Total	Total	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	-	2	2	1	-	3
2	Tuberculosis, other ...	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Syphilitic disease ...	1	-	1	-	3	1
4	Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Whooping Cough ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Meningococcal infection...	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Acute poliomyelitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Measles... ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	2	3	5	1	-	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	3	4	7	9	10	8
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	29	5	34	31	28	20
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	-	9	9	17	7	7
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	-	3	3	4	3	4
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	25	24	49	64	58	38
15	Leukaemia and aleukaemia ...	-	1	1	2	2	2
16	Diabetes... ...	-	2	2	5	5	5
17	Vascular lesions of the nervous system ...	32	61	93	82	95	97
18	Coronary disease, angina...	77	34	111	90	142	109
19	Hypertension with heart disease...	10	7	17	22	18	11
20	Other heart disease ...	23	42	65	59	70	69
21	Other circulatory disease ...	13	22	35	29	33	26
22	Influenza ...	1	-	1	1	13	9
23	Pneumonia ...	8	17	25	29	50	36
24	Bronchitis ...	19	8	27	22	32	19
25	Other diseases of the respiratory system ...	5	1	6	2	4	2
26	Ulcer, stomach, duodenum...	-	1	1	4	2	4
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	2	2	2	1	2
28	Nephritis and nephrosis ...	3	2	5	1	7	4
29	Hyperplasia of prostate ...	1	-	1	2	1	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion...	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Congenital malformations...	3	5	8	5	7	4
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	23	13	36	45	38	37
33	Motor vehicle accidents ...	6	1	7	11	12	6
34	All other accidents ...	4	8	12	8	4	11
35	Suicide ...	1	1	2	4	2	11
36	Homicide, operations of war ...	-	-	-	-	1	-

Maternal Deaths.

There were no maternal deaths in the district during the year.

Infant Deaths.

			<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
			<u>M.</u> <u>F.</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths under 1 year - legitimate	...		13 6 19	10	12
Deaths under 1 year - illegitimate	...		- 1 1	2	1
Winchester R.D.C. Quinquennial					
rate (average of five years)	...		- - 18.0	14.9	16.2
England and Wales Quinquennial rate	...		- - 20.6	21.1	21.5

Cause of death			Under 1 week	1 - 4 weeks	1 - 6 months	7 - 12 months
Prematurity...	...	...	5	-	-	-
Birth injury	...	...	2	-	-	-
Congenital abnormalities	...	...	2	1	3	1
Infection	...	...	1	-	1	1
Others	...	...	-	-	2	1
Totals	...	...	10	1	6	3

Stillbirths.

			<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
			<u>M.</u> <u>F.</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of births - legitimate...	...		11 5 16	14	11
Number of births - illegitimate	...		- 1 1	-	-

The causes of death are shown in the following table:

Cause		Male	Female	Total
Macerated foetus	...	2	1	3
Congenital abnormalities	...	4	2	6
Foetal anoxia	...	1	-	1
Maternal causes	...	4	2	6
Other causes	...	-	1	1
Totals	...	11	6	17

Perinatal Deaths.

			<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
			<u>M.</u> <u>F.</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total stillbirths and					
deaths under one week	...		18 9 27	21	18

B. EPIDEMIOLOGY

GENERAL HEALTH.

New sickness claims on the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance (Southern Region) showed a slight increase on 1964. In the first quarter of the year, figures were about the same as the average for the past five years. The second and third quarters showed a higher than average incidence and the fourth quarter, although showing some decrease as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, was still higher than the average for the past five years.

Cancer.

The following table gives the number of deaths during 1965 from cancer in various regions and the ages at death:

Region	Male	Female	Average age at death	Age Range
Lung and bronchus ...	29	5	66	31 - 86
Breast ...	-	9	59	43 - 80
Stomach ...	3	4	68	57 - 83
Colon ...	3	6	69	40 - 80
Prostate ...	8	-	78	66 - 90
Bladder ...	3	1	65	51 - 76
Rectum and anus ...	1	2	66	65 - 67
Uterus, Cervix ...	-	3	63	52 - 86
Oesophagus ...	1	1	43	36 - 50
Pancreas ...	2	-	69	63 - 75
Ovary ...	-	2	68	54 - 81
Parotid Gland ...	1	-	52	-
Maxilla ...	1	-	78	-
Liver ...	1	-	65	-
Kidney ...	-	1	66	-
Leukaemia ...	-	1	85	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The table below shows the incidence of the commoner infectious diseases over the past five years:

Year	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Influenzal Pneumonia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Puerperal Pyrexia	Polio- myelitis	Erysipelas	Enteric Fever	Cerebral Spinal Fever	Dysentery
1961	-	4	-	1,122	31	-	-	2	-	-	11
1962	-	5	2	14	5	2	-	-	1	1	2
1963	-	9	2	716	15	2	-	3	-	-	40
1964	-	9	-	269	9	1	1	-	-	-	14
1965	-	16	3	670	37	-	-	1	-	-	38

Measles.

The number of notifications of measles was 670, compared with 269 in 1964 and 716 in 1963.

Whooping Cough.

Thirty-seven cases were notified, compared with nine cases the previous year and 15 in 1963.

Scarlet Fever.

As will be seen from the table above, the number of notifications of scarlet fever shows an increase on the average over the past five years.

Dysentery and Food Poisoning.

Of the 38 cases of dysentery notified, 18 occurred in an outbreak at Moorgreen Hospital, West End. The patients were occupants of the female geriatric annexe and it was due to the hard work of the Matron and nursing staff and the detailed investigation by Dr. R. Irene Hutchison of the Southampton Public Health Laboratory that the infection did not spread to the rest of the hospital.

Six cases occurred in one family at Kings Worthy; five cases were notified in separate families at Littleton and the remaining nine cases occurred in six different parishes in the District. *Shigella sonnei* was the organism concerned in all cases.

Six cases of food poisoning were notified. Three of these occurred in a family outbreak at Netley; the agent causing the outbreak was not identified. The other three cases occurred at a farm where the salmonella infection passed from calves to human contacts. Salmonella infection in animal livestock, notably calves, is becoming an increasing veterinary problem and resultant human infection seems likely to become more common. Sometimes the human illness results in persistent excretion of the salmonella organisms over a period of several months and can therefore constitute a potential public health hazard. There is close liaison with the Veterinary Officers and the Public Health Laboratory.

Tuberculosis.

The table below shows the number of new cases during the year.

Age Group	Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 14 years ...	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years ...	3	1	-	-
25 - 44 years ...	2	2	-	-
45 - 64 years ...	3	-	-	-
65 years and over...	2	3	-	-
Totals ...	10	6	-	-

The following table refers to new cases, cases transferred to the district and mortality during the past five years:

Year	New Cases					Transferred to District					Deaths				
	Pulm.		Non-pulm.		Total	Pulm.		Non-pulm.		Total	Pulm.		Non-pulm.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1961	14	2	1	3	20	3	9	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	1
1962	5	4	-	1	10	9	3	-	-	12	3	-	-	-	3
1963	8	8	1	1	18	1	6	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
1964	7	6	-	1	14	4	4	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	1
1965	10	6	-	-	16	4	5	-	-	9	-	2	1	-	3

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Smallpox.

611 children received primary vaccination at clinics and surgeries during the year and 42 children were re-vaccinated.

Diphtheria.

898 children up to the age of four years and 49 over four years received primary vaccination during the year.

In addition, 1,225 children were given booster doses.

Whooping Cough.

902 children were immunised against whooping cough; 889 of these were under five years of age. Boosting doses were given to 297 children.

Tetanus.

As the majority of all primary vaccinations are done by the triple vaccine, 898 children under five were immunised against tetanus. The policy of the County Council is to continue to offer triple vaccine for all primary vaccinations and to offer the tetanus booster with the diphtheria booster when these groups reach school age. 1,216 children received booster tetanus injections during the year. There is no scheme for separate tetanus protection.

Poliomyelitis.

1,041 children completed a course of three doses during the year.

In addition, a fourth dose was given to 829 school children.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

All children of 13 years and over at three schools in the District were offered B.C.G. vaccination during the year. The table below shows the details:

	Hedge End Sec. School	Alresford Sec. School	Twyford Private School
(a) Forms returned by parents consenting to tuberculin testing and, if necessary, vaccination ...	278	200	10
(b) Children tuberculin tested ...	204	188	10
(c) Children tuberculin positive..	47	17	-
(d) Children tuberculin negative..	151	162	10
(e) Children vaccinated ...	141	161	10

C. GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES.

HOSPITAL SERVICES.

The majority of the cases in the district requiring hospital or specialist services are referred to the Royal Hampshire County Hospital. This also applies to maternity cases. Patients in the southern parishes, however, are more likely to be referred to the Southampton General Hospital. All these hospitals are administered by the Wessex Regional Hospital Board.

GENERAL PRACTITIONER SERVICE.

The area is covered largely by general practitioners in group practices in Winchester, Southampton and Eastleigh and by smaller group practices in Alresford, Micheldever, Twyford, Hamble, Hedge End and West End.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES.

The Local Health Authority is the Hampshire County Council. The County Council, however, have set up a local District Health Sub-Committee for advising and making recommendations to assist them in administering their health functions and in adjusting their schemes to suit the needs and requirements of the district.

Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Visiting.

Child Welfare Clinics are held in most of the parishes either weekly, fortnightly or monthly, depending on the population and attendance of mothers and children. These clinics are attended by a Health Visitor and, in most cases, by a Doctor. The attachment scheme, whereby the nursing staff, including a Health Visitor, is attached to a General Practitioner Group has been working satisfactorily.

In addition to the clinics, Health Visitors are informed of the births of all children in their areas and visit and offer help and advice. If accepted, the child is followed up throughout infancy and later in school.

District Nursing.

The annual statistics for nurses' work are shown below:

		<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total cases	...	1,235	1,300	1,483
Midwifery	...	231	267	391
General cases	...	1,004	1,032	1,092
Total number of visits	...	30,762	31,209	30,274

Home Help Service.

The demand for the Home Help Service has increased this year, the increase being mainly in aged, sick and infirm cases. Details of applications received and the number of cases which were assisted are shown in the following table:

(a) Number of new applications received:

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total received and investigated ...	206	186	164
Number assisted	156	130	115

(b) Summary of cases assisted during the year:

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
Maternity	53	55	13
Emergency Sickness	17	12	9
Post hospital	13	9	2
Child care	2	2	1
Chronic sickness	12	15	24
Aged, sick and infirm	139	113	118
Others	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	<u>238</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>167</u>

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations.

There are no Local Authority Day Nurseries in the area, but there are a number of privately conducted nurseries.

Number on register, January, 1965	12
Registrations cancelled during year	<u>-</u>
	12
New registrations during year	<u>3</u>
Number on register, December, 1965	<u>15</u>

The nurseries are regularly inspected by Health Visitors and are satisfactorily conducted.

Welfare Foods.

Welfare foods are distributed at all Women's Voluntary Services centres and at many village stores.

Old People's Welfare.

The welfare of old people is statutorily under the County Welfare Officer, who administers the service through Area Welfare Officers.

There is also a growing body of voluntary workers in this field and the Hampshire Council of Social Service take an active interest in fostering and co-ordinating the voluntary work for the aged.

There are several clubs scattered in the various parishes and in many, in addition to all the club facilities, chiropody clinics are held and are proving a very useful and popular service.

The Meals on Wheels Service which is administered by the County Welfare Department in conjunction with the Women's Voluntary Service operates in the following areas: Hamble, Hound, Hedge End, West End, Botley, Kings Worthy, Twyford, Colden Common, Compton and Otterbourne. New Alresford, Old Alresford and Bighton will be included shortly.

The charge to the recipient is 1s. 6d. a meal and the meal is supplied on three (or in some areas two) days a week.

There has been a steady expansion since the inception of this service in December, 1962.

Health Education.

The Rural Information Service is continuing its activities in the Parishes.

The Health Education Section of the County Medical Department has provided speakers and visual aids for talks to various groups.

There is a need to enlighten and teach people the principles of positive health and to inform on anti-health influences. The work of Health Educators is valuable and expanding as this need becomes recognised.

National Assistance Act, 1958 - Section 47(i).

Although investigation was made in several cases during the year where it was thought that persons were unable to devote to themselves, and were not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention, it was not found necessary in any instance to secure their compulsory removal.

D. SANITARY CONDITIONS

Details of this section are contained largely in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Weather.

The weather during 1965 consisted of a very mixed selection, but will be remembered mainly for its dull and dismal summer. The total rainfall for the year was 33.3 inches, about the annual average; rain was recorded on 188 days during the year.

A dull, wet January was followed by drier weather in February and a moderate amount of snow fell in March, taking a considerable time to clear. With the exception of the latter part of May, the summer months were dull and dismal with only a few odd days of clear, sunny weather. Early October brought a short spell of sunny weather but this was followed

in November by rain, hail, sleet and light falls of snow. Heavy rain came in December and made it the wettest month of the year.

Housing

The number of houses and flats erected for the Council during the year was the highest for the past ten years. Although the number of houses, bungalows and flats built by private enterprise showed a fall from the previous year, it was still considerably higher than the average for the past ten years.

In November, the Council's Scheme for Old Persons' Accommodation at Fair Oak Court, Fair Oak, was completed. This consisted of two blocks of flats containing a total of 27 single and 9 double flats, thus providing accommodation for 45 persons, in addition to the Warden's house.

Water.

The southern parishes of the District are served by Southampton Corporation's water mains, the central parishes by Winchester Corporation's mains and the northern and eastern parishes were supplied by this Council's Totford Water Scheme. The water has been satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year; a copy of a report of a typical chemical analysis is shown in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector and bacteriological samples submitted for analysis have been satisfactory. None of the water supplied is liable to have plumbo-solvent action; the fluoride content of the Southampton, Winchester and Totford supplies are 0.10, 0.04 and 0.05 parts per million, respectively.

Extensions have been made to the Totford scheme during the year to serve new housing estates, mainly in the Alresford, Sutton Scotney and South Wonston areas and in December, approval was given to the extension of the Southampton Corporation's supply to serve a number of properties in Shamblehurst Lane, Hedge End.

Sewage and Sewage Disposal.

The Fair Oak Sewerage Scheme has now been completed and at the end of the year the contract works in connection with the sewerage of the Windmill Hill area of Bursledon were nearing completion.

In December, tenders in connection with the New Alresford Sewerage Improvements Scheme were considered and it was expected that the work would commence early in 1966.

At the end of the year consideration was also being given to the installation of sewerage systems in various other parishes in the Rural District.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND PUBLIC CLEANSING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1965

July, 1966.

To the Chairman and Members,
Winchester Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to submit my report for the year 1965.

The Council's decision to alter the structure of the inspectorate was implemented smoothly and reflects credit on the Officers concerned, together with the clerical staff.

The year has been one in which the major problem was time and there was insufficient of it to do the amount of work which I consider is necessary to provide attention to detail and coverage to all aspects of the work. Surely this inability to administer adequately must cause some reflection on the wisdom of pressing for a shorter working week.

The amount of new legislation during the year which has added to the work of the Department has been small, but the snowballing effect of previous requirements are being felt. Whilst this is obviously so with the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, other work cannot be merely put aside, but must be dealt with as far as possible.

During the year an Exhibition was held at the Guildhall, Winchester in which this Authority took part. The main emphasis with which we were concerned was a demonstration to the public of the environmental aspect of the Authority's work which is the responsibility of the Public Health Inspectorate. This Exhibition was generally regarded by both those who saw it and the press as something very worth while and which would undoubtedly assist in a closer relationship and understanding between ratepayers and the Authorities in whose areas they resided.

Following this Exhibition we were approached and asked to do something similar but on much smaller lines at the King's Worthy Women's Institute's Golden Jubilee Autumn Fayre. This we readily undertook and again the results proved very worth while.

Some mention of the staff should be made here in that each of these displays were manned throughout Saturday by members of the staff and a considerable number of questions were dealt with.

I am grateful for the co-operation and assistance which has been given to me by the Chairman and Members of the Health and other Committees and other Officers of the Council.

E. M. ORGAN

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Public Cleansing Officer.

LEGISLATION

The following legislation which became operative during the year affects the Public Health Inspectorate:-

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises First Aid Order, 1964.

Article 4 of the above became operative on 1st September, 1965 and prescribes the conditions which a person is required to satisfy before he is deemed to be trained in first aid treatment for the purposes of Section 24 of the Act.

The Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 (Commencement No. 2) Order, 1964.

This also became operative from 1st September, 1965 and brings into force various Sections of the Act concerned with First Aid.

Shops and Offices - Information for Employees Regulations, 1965.

These prescribe an abstract of the Act and of Regulations thereunder and require employers to inform employees of the effect of the Act and Regulations.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 - (Conduct of Inquiries) Regulations, 1965.

These provide for the conduct of inquiries into objections to special Regulations proposed to be made under the Act.

The Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964.

This Act amends the law relating to dealers in scrap metal and similar goods and to dealers in marine stores.

The Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1965.

These amend the 1961 Regulations in respect of the testing for cleanliness of woollen flock and other woollen filling materials, as prescribed under the Rag Flock Act, 1951.

VISITS

The following table shows the number of visits made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year under the various Acts and Statutory Regulations:-

Drainage	591	Inspection of food stuffs ...	36
Stables and Piggeries	38	Sweet shops, etc.	7
Offensive accumulations	79	Other food premises ...	13
Rats and Mice ...	12	Water supplies	75
Insect pests ...	78	Water sampling	71
Ponds, ditches, etc.	60	Milk sampling	108
Atmospheric pollution	54	Ice-cream sampling	37
Offices, Shops and		Visits, etc. sampling ...	41
Railway Premises Act	146	Farms	8
Factories	41	Watercress beds	9
Outworkers' premises ..	4	Housing - Housing Acts ...	712
Noise abatement ...	77	Housing - Public Health Acts	250
Pet Animals Act ...	3	Overcrowding	30
Animal Boarding		Houses let in lodgings ...	4
Establishments Act ...	16	Moveable dwellings	280
Keeping of Animals ...	14	Filthy or	
Bakeries	10	Verminous premises ...	9
Butchers	27	Improvement Grants	204
Fishmongers	3	Miscellaneous housing	
Fried fish premises ...	16	inspections	139
Grocers and Greengrocers	53	Infectious diseases and	
Dairies and		food poisoning	434
Milk Distributors ...	15	Disinfection	6
Hotels, Restaurants,		Petrol installations ...	223
Cafes, etc. ...	34	Refuse	105
Food stalls and		Litter	58
street vendors ...	7	Oil pollution of beaches ...	19
Slaughterhouses ...	47	Miscellaneous inspections ...	101
Meat inspection ...	245		

HOUSING.

Housing Allocation Scheme.

Details, as compared with 1964, are as follows:-

		<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
(a) New Council houses and flats erected	...	105	63
(b) Number of "live" applications for accommodation at 31st December	...	1,176	1,046

Provision of new houses and flats.

53 houses and 66 flats have been erected for the Council during the year in the under-mentioned parishes:

		<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>			<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>
Botley	...	10	16	Bursledon	...	6	-
Hound	...	17	2	Compton	...	6	-
Fair Oak	...	1	36	Kings Worthy		6	-
West End	...	7	-	New Alresford		-	12

In addition, 596 houses and 2 flats were erected in the under-mentioned parishes by private enterprise:

Hedge End	...	...	...	120	Crawley	...	...	...	3
Littleton	...	...	...	120	Hamble	...	...	...	3
Fair Oak	...	...	...	61	Headbourne Worthy			...	3
New Alresford	...	...		60	Hursley (flats)	...	...		2
Kings Worthy	...	...		44	Bramdean	...	...	...	2
Wonston	...	...	...	42	Micheldever	...	...	...	2
Hound	...	...	...	29	Olivers Battery	...	...	...	2
West End	...	...	...	25	Bishops Sutton	...	...	...	1
Otterbourne	...	...	...	20	Cheriton	...	...	...	1
Botley	...	...	...	18	Kilmeston	...	...	...	1
Colden Common	...	...		15	Northington	...	...	...	1
Bursledon	...	...	...	11	Old Alresford	...	...	...	1
Twyford	...	...	...	6					
Itchen Valley	...	...		5					

The following table shows the number of houses built for the Council since the war and the number of huts now in occupation:

Parish	Houses	Flats	Prefabs	Total	Huts
Bighton	4	-	-	4	-
Bishops Sutton ...	4	-	-	4	-
Botley	58	16	-	74	4
Bramdean	30	-	-	20	-
Bursledon	312	136	-	448	-
Cheriton	14	-	-	14	-
Colden Common ...	60	16	8	84	-
Compton	41	25	-	66	-
Crawley	8	-	-	8	-
Fair Oak	81	40	-	121	-
Hamble	134	24	50	208	-
Hedge End	192	-	20	212	8
Hound	290	10	62	362	-
Hursley	18	-	-	18	-
Itchen Stoke and Ovington	6	-	-	6	-
Itchen Valley ...	14	-	-	14	-
Kilmeston	6	-	-	6	-
King's Worthy ...	153	12	115	280	-
Littleton	8	-	-	8	-
Micheldever	26	9	-	35	-
New Alresford ...	157	28	10	195	-
Old Alresford ...	24	-	-	24	-
Otterbourne	22	12	-	34	-
Owslebury	36	16	-	52	-
Sparsholt	38	8	-	46	-
Twyford	48	12	-	60	-
West End	142	40	-	182	-
Wonston	40	12	-	52	-
Totals	1,956	416	265	2,637	12

Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses

As can be seen from the undermentioned details, some progress has been made in dealing with unfit dwellings.

It will be noted that, as in previous years, a number of these properties have been brought back into a useful life and a very high standard of both repair and amenity has been reached.

Again the emphasis is on dealing with individual unfit dwellings since there is not within the District an area which should be considered for clearance area procedure. To some degree, this reflects a satisfying state of affairs.

The following table shows the action taken during the year in respect of unfit dwellings:

Number of Demolition Orders made	...	...	18
Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	11
Number of Undertakings given not to permit use of dwellings for human habitation	...	...	15
Number of properties reconditioned following Statutory action under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957	...	...	15

The following table shows the number of houses demolished, the number of unfit houses closed and the number of unfit houses made fit during the year:

Although every effort is made to persuade owners or persons responsible to carry out the necessary work to abate a nuisance or unsatisfactory condition, it is not always possible to achieve the desired result. It was found necessary to resort to Statutory action in nine cases during the year, as shown by the following details:-

1. Unsatisfactory drainage.

Action under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936 resulted in the provision of a drainage system connected to a public sewer.

2. Leaking roof, dampness, etc.

Action under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936 was taken and a Nuisance Order obtained. As this Order was not complied with it was decided to apply for a continuing penalty, but the necessary works were completed before such application was made.

3. Unsatisfactory drainage.

Absence of proper water supply.

Action under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936 resulted in the provision of a drainage system connected to the public sewer. Action under Section 138 of the Public Health Act, 1936 as amended was taken and a mains water supply was provided.

4. Unsatisfactory drainage.

The owners decided to demolish this property and apply for permission to erect two houses on the site.

5. Unsatisfactory drainage.

Action under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936 resulted in the provision of a drainage system connected to a public sewer.

6. Dampness etc.

7. Leaking roof, dampness etc.

8. Leaking eaves gutters etc.

9. Overflowing cesspool.

) Notices have been served
) under Sections 93, 39 and 50 of
) the Public Health Act, 1936 and
) have not yet expired.

The following is a summary of the defects remedied during the year as a result of formal or informal notices:-

Defective chimney stacks	...	1	Defective window putties	...	6
Leaking roofs	...	4	Defective sashes	...	5
Broken/missing slates	...	6	Defective doors	...	10
Leaking/broken guttering	...	7	Defective sash cords	...	6
Defective rainwater pipes	...	4	Defective glazing	...	3
Defective brickwork to walls		8	Defective staircases	...	3
Defective pointing to walls	...	6	Defective skirting boards	...	4
Dampness to walls	...	37	Defective handrails	...	1
Defective wall plaster	...	11	Broken/rotted floorboards	...	3
Dampness to ceilings	...	3	Defective brick floors	...	3
Defective ceiling plaster	...	7	Inadequate lighting	...	5
Rotted window frames	...	6	Defective drainage	...	5
Defective window sills	...	2	Overflowing cesspools	...	8
			Defective cesspools	...	3

Sanitary Accommodation

Defective pipes	...	2	Defective flushing apparatus	...	3
Defective roofs	...	2	Defective walls	...	2
Defective floors	...	2			

Improvement Grants

Details of Improvement Grants are as follows:-

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>Total over last 5 years</u>
Applications received ...	69	56	425
Applications approved ...	66	49	409
Applications withdrawn			
by applicants ...	3	7	24
Applications refused by Council	-	-	3
Total visits made in connection with Improvement Grants	204	202	1,232
Grants made:			
Owner-occupied properties	30	27	209
Tenanted properties ...	53	27	244

As will be seen from the above table, there was an increase in the number of applications received during the year, compared with the previous year and the number of tenanted properties in respect of which grants were approved was almost double that for 1964.

Of the grants approved, Standard Grants numbered 34 and resulted in the following improvements being made:

Provision of fixed bath/shower	...	14
Provision of wash-hand basin	...	19
Provision of hot water supply	...	20
Provision of internal W.C.	...	14
Provision of food store	...	12

Discretionary Grants were approved in respect of 10 owner/occupied and 35 tenanted properties.

Following the introduction of the Housing Act, 1964 with its provisions for dealing with Improvement Areas, each parish was surveyed generally in order to ascertain areas suitable for such action.

Areas conforming to the necessary requirements are few and it was decided to commence with a small area in the parish of Hound.

This has now been declared to be a Compulsory Improvement Area and no doubt the varying circumstances which will arise will be of value in dealing with future areas.

Caravans

Although the preference for caravan dwelling persists with a number of people, the shortage of housing accommodation still **accentuates** the demand for sites and as far as can be seen this demand is unlikely to diminish.

There are thirteen licensed private sites for twenty or more residential caravans, with a total number of caravans exceeding 500.

In addition to the above, the Council operates three sites with a total accommodation for 88 caravans including one of the licensed private sites mentioned in last year's report, and which has now been purchased by the Council. Further land has also been purchased and when completed will accommodate 180 caravans.

When the standings on this further site have been prepared, newly married couples will have the opportunity of establishing self-contained homes, and it is hoped that it will assist in settling at least some of the semi-static families and other persons now occupying caravans on unlicensed sites.

OFFICIAL SEARCHES

The practice of submitting written reports from this Department on all official searches on land and buildings was continued and during the year 1,863 applications were dealt with in this manner.

WATER SUPPLY

Mains Supplies.

The southern part of the District is supplied with water by Southampton Corporation mains, the central area by Winchester Corporation mains and the northern and eastern areas were supplied by this Council's Water Scheme at Totford.

Samples from these supplies are submitted regularly for bacteriological and chemical analyses and reports received on these samples have shown them to be satisfactory. A copy of the Analyst's report on the water supplied by Winchester Corporation is shown below:

Physical Examination

Colour - Hazen units:	Less than 5	Taste:	normal
Appearance:	Clear and bright	Odour:	normal

General Chemical Examination (in parts per million)

Reaction (ph value)	7.7	Total Alkalinity	
Free carbon dioxide (as CO ₂)	8	(as CaCO ₃)	234
Free and saline Nitrogen (as N)	0.01	Oxygen absorbed from	
Albuminoid Nitrogen (as N)	0.01	N/80 permanganate	
Nitrous Nitrogen (as N)	0.01	in 4hrs. at 27°C	0.05
Nitric Nitrogen (as N)	1.0	Total dissolved	
Total hardness by E.D.T.A.		Solids at 18°C	360
method (as CaCO ₃)	255	Free Chlorine	0.02
Temporary hardness	235		
Permanent hardness	20		

Mineral Analysis
(in parts per million)

Chloride as Cl.	...	12	Iron as Fe	...	0.04
Sulphate as SO ₄	...	5	Copper as Cu	...	0.1
Lead as Pb	...	0.1	Zinc as Zn	...	0.05

Observations:

The results are highly satisfactory and show freedom from pollution and contamination.

Well Supplies:

Samples of well water supplying 31 individual properties have been submitted for bacteriological examination during the year and resulted as follows:

Number found to be satisfactory	25
Number found to be unsatisfactory.....	6

Where the source of water was found to be unsatisfactory the occupiers of the premises concerned were immediately advised that all water should be boiled before use.

Of the six properties from which unsatisfactory samples were obtained, two were connected to a mains supply; in two cases steps were being taken to arrange for new permanent supplies and the remaining two properties were the subject of Demolition Order procedure.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk.

Sampling. 55 samples of pasteurised milk were submitted for analysis; two of these, from the same source, were found to be unsatisfactory. Investigation was made and advice given; all subsequent samples from this source have proved satisfactory.

34 samples of raw milk were also submitted for analysis; four were found to be unsatisfactory; in each case Brucella organisms were present. Two of these were taken from a farm and after investigation and discussions with the farmer, he agreed to stop the sale of raw milk from the farm. The two other unsatisfactory samples were Channel Islands milk obtained from a roundsman. The firm concerned obtained this milk from a farm outside the District; arrangements were made for all Channel Islands milk from the farm to be pasteurised. Tests were carried out on individual cows and a reactor was found; it was immediately removed from the herd. Subsequent samples of milk from the rest of the herd have all proved satisfactory.

General. A number of complaints regarding the sale of milk were received during the year.

An allegation that a bottle of milk contained glass was investigated and it appeared that the glass had formed part of the top edge of the neck of the bottle and when the cap was removed, the piece became dislodged and fell into the milk; legal action was taken.

A bottle of milk delivered to a school was found to contain a foil cap. The matter was referred to the Authority in whose area the bottling plant was situated and after investigation they decided that no further action was necessary.

A complaint of milk delivered in a dirty bottle was investigated and it was found that the dirt was actually within the structure of the bottle. No action other than warning the dairy concerned was taken.

Part of a wasp was discovered in a bottle of milk being consumed by a pupil at a school. Despite detailed investigation, it could not be ascertained exactly how or when this was introduced into the bottle; consequently, proceedings were not instituted.

A fine of £5 was imposed on one firm for delivering milk which contained a chemical substance on the inside of the bottle.

Proceedings were taken, when a bottle of milk delivered to a school was found to contain a foreign body (a bristle). A fine of £15 was imposed by the Bench.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

Details of meat and other foods condemned as unsound during the year are as follows:-

Beef	676 lbs.	Fruit and vegetables ...	73 lbs.
Pork	208 lbs.	Oats	7 lbs.
Mutton	183 lbs.	Lentils	7 lbs.
Veal	135 lbs.	Custard powder ...	7 lbs.
Cooked ham ...	14 lbs.	Baking powder ...	7 lbs.
Chopped ham ...	4 lbs.	Rice	2 lbs.
Sliced bacon ...	7 lbs.	Sugar	9 lbs.
Canned meat ...	75 lbs.	Lemon curd ...	7 lbs.
Flour	69 lbs.	Other foods ...	48 lbs.
Dried milk ...	20 lbs.		

The following table shows the number of carcasses and offal inspected and the number condemned in whole or in part:

	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	6	55	53	46	75
Number inspected	6	55	53	46	75
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	-	4	4	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	14	-	2	12
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticercosis	16.2	25.4	7.5	13.0	18.7
Tuberculosis only	-	-	-	-	1
Cysticercosis only	-	-	-	-	-

A number of complaints regarding foodstuffs were received and investigated. In three instances it was decided to take legal proceedings.

The first concerned the sale of a steak and kidney pie, which was found to be affected with mould; the firm concerned were fined £20 in the Magistrates' Court.

The second incident also concerned steak and kidney pies; a complaint was received that a family-sized steak and kidney pie was unfit and, on inspection, it was found to be affected with mould. On visiting the shop where the pie was purchased, it was found that another pie, similar to that complained of, was also badly affected by mould. The Magistrates imposed a fine of £5 for selling a pie unfit for human consumption and £5 for offering for sale another pie unfit for consumption.

The third case concerned a foreign body in a jar of jam. After investigation and a report on the jam from the Public Analyst, it was decided to take legal action against the manufacturers and this resulted in them being fined a sum of £20.

Ice-cream.

23 samples of ice-cream were submitted for analysis during the year. 16 samples were placed in Grade I, four in Grade II, two in Grade III and one in Grade IV.

It should be noted that owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice-cream it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results on any single sample; judgment should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period, 80% of a vendor's samples should fall into Grades I or II.

The sample placed in Grade IV above was taken from a mobile van. The Authority in whose area the firm was based was informed of this result and subsequently they advised that the place of production maintained a high standard of cleanliness and invariably samples were Grade I.

Egg Pasteurisation Plants.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants within the Rural District.

Sampling of Food.

The Hampshire County Council is the sampling authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. I am indebted to Mr. J.S. Preston, Chief Sampling Officer under the Act for the following details as to substances sampled within this district during the year.

A total of 323 samples were procured within the Winchester Rural District.

Milk Samples.

These numbered 235, twenty-three of which were unsatisfactory due to added water or deficiencies in fat. In only one case (involving five adulterated samples) were the discrepancies sufficient to warrant legal action. The five samples concerned contained from 1% to 9% added water. The adulteration was thought to be due to carelessness in the draining out of churns and other utensils. Proceedings were taken in respect of the two samples containing the largest amount of added water and the firm was fined £16, with £8. 14s. 0d. costs.

Seven other samples, from three consignments of raw milk, contained added water. On investigation this appeared to be due to inadequate drainage of the milking plants; subsequent checks were satisfactory. The remaining samples were all deficient in fat, but not in circumstances involving potential offences under the Act. They were obtained from individual churns included in larger consignments, each of which, on average, was up to standard and the milk in each consignment was being mixed together at the dairy.

Miscellaneous Sampling.

88 samples, other than milk, were taken, eight being the subject of adverse report, although of minor significance.

Three samples of tinned Pork Luncheon Meat all produced by the same firm, showed slight discolouration. These and other similar samples obtained from a different part of the County were examined by the County Analyst, but the contamination was considered by him to be insufficient to render the food injurious. The discolouration appeared where the meat had been in contact with the seams of the cans, or where the cans had been stressed during manufacture. Bacteriological examination of other cans of the same product, also showing discolouration

proved to be quite sterile. The firm's representative explained the precautions taken, subsequent to new type cans being used; it was apparent that prolonged storage had been the cause. An undertaking was given to use a paper liner for all future similar products until some adequate remedy to the problem had been found.

The remaining unsatisfactory samples included pork sausage meat which did not contain the normally expected (but not statutory) 65% of meat content, pork sausage which contained preservative but did not show this by notice and insufficient butter fat in "Butter Drops" due to lack of uniform distribution.

General.

The usual attention was given to the labelling of food and drugs as well as to descriptions and advertisements applied to these commodities. No complaints requiring serious action arose within the District.

FOOD HYGIENE

The following table shows the types of business carried on from premises in the District:-

Provisions	...	...	...	118	Fried Fish Shops	...	...	5
Greengrocery	...	...	...	57	Cafes	...	...	19
Sweets	...	...	...	77	Hotels	...	...	16
Butchers	...	...	...	24	Public Houses	...	...	84
Bakers	...	...	...	18	Off Licences	...	...	9
Fishmongers	...	...	...	5	Chemists	...	...	9

Premises registered under Food and Drugs Acts:-

Ice-cream	...	...	...	157	Preserved foods	...	...	22
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Informal notices were served upon the occupiers of various food premises where inspection revealed defects.

This resulted in the following work being carried out during the year:

	Shops	Cafes	Licensed Premises	Clubs	Total
Provision of:					
Wash hand basins	8	-	1	2	11
Sinks	6	-	-	-	6
Constant supplies of hot water ...	13	1	1	4	19
Hand washing notices	8	2	-	-	10
Soap, towels and/or nailbrushes	10	1	1	2	14
Lockers for clothing	3	-	-	-	3
First aid materials	13	-	-	-	13
Lighting Improvement	9	-	-	-	9
Ventilation Improvement	5	-	-	-	5
Repair/cleanliness of walls, floors, etc.	60	2	6	2	70
Cleanliness of apparatus	10	-	-	3	13
Protection of food from contamination	1	-	-	-	1
Provision of proper refuse storage containers	4	-	-	1	5
<u>Sanitary accommodation:</u>					
Cleanliness	1	-	1	-	2
Lighting	1	-	-	-	1
Repair of roofs, walls, etc. ...	-	1	-	-	1
Additional accommodation provided	3	2	-	1	6
Other improvements	1	1	1	-	3

PETROLEUM

Number of premises on register	...	...	158
Number of petroleum spirit licences issued	...	...	156
Number of petroleum mixtures licences issued	...	...	2
Petroleum spirit gallonage licensed	...	...	39,064,124
Petroleum mixtures gallonage licensed	...	...	2,366,054

221 inspections have been made during the year and all petroleum filling stations and private installations were inspected prior to the renewal of the licences at the end of the year.

Three new installations were licensed, two private ones and a filling station.

The number of tanks tested was 43. Every new tank and every existing tank due for testing has been dealt with. In some cases this has meant work over a period of three to four days with of necessity two visits a day.

Five petroleum tanks have been put temporarily out of use during the year. In such cases it is necessary to ensure that the tanks are not left holding an explosive vapour, but in each instance the complete filling of the tank with water is necessary.

Where the discontinuation of use of a tank is on a permanent basis, it is necessary either to ensure its complete removal from the ground, the void filled in and consolidated or, alternatively, the tank can be completely filled in with a cement slurry. There is considerable care to be taken when dealing with a tank in such a manner. It must be ensured that no voids are left in which isolated pockets of an explosive petroleum oxygen mixture can remain and such pipelines as are connected to the tank must be properly disconnected and the point of connection effectively sealed. Eleven such tanks were placed permanently out of use during the year.

FACTORIES

Inspections, Defects Found and Outworkers.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	No. of Inspect- ions (3)	No. of written notices (4)	No. of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	20	8	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority	132	33	4	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	-	-	-	-
Totals	152	41	4	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars (1)	Cases in which defects found				Prose- cutions insti- tuted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	1	1	-	-	-
Totals	4	4	-	1	-

3. Outwork.

Nature of Work		No. of Outworkers in August list	Cases of default in sending lists to the Council	Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Instances of work in unwhole some premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing) Apparel }	Making etc.	22	-	-	-	-	-
	Cleaning etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other trades		-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals		22	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The following tables show the number of premises in this District registered under the Act, the number inspected during the year and the numbers employed in the various classes of workplaces:

Class of premises	Registered premises		
	Registered during the year	No. registered at end of year	No. receiving general inspection during year
Offices	5	112	21
Retail shops	10	141	30
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	2	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	3	66	3
Fuel storage depots	-	3	1
Totals	19	324	57

(A) Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises ... 146

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed.
Offices	1,679
Retail shops	518
Wholesale departments, warehouses	43
Catering establishments open to the public	266
Canteens	127
Fuel storage depots	6
Total	2,639
Total Males	1,395
Total Females	1,244

(B) Number of Exemptions 1 (Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 9)).

(C) Number of Inspectors appointed under Sec. 52(1) or (5) of the Act - 4
Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in
connection with the Act - Nil.

From the above it will be seen that four Inspectors were appointed under the Act and it should be noted that these are Public Health Inspectors who are now beginning to slot in these additional duties with those for which they were already responsible. Although as shown in column 4 of Table A only 57 premises out of a register total of 324 were dealt with generally in the year, in my opinion this makes quite a good start, particularly when it is realised that the number of visits throughout the year as recorded in Table B is shown to be 146. It is worth noting that one of these general visits consisted of an office block occupied by a particular firm in which there were 500 rooms and 9 rooms in trailer type temporary offices. This inspection alone occupied one Inspector for some three weeks full time. There is no doubt that the impact of this Legislation is beginning to be felt and it has only been possible to achieve the progress to date by the Public Health Inspector being used to relieve the Inspectors of certain routine duties and I am sure that this feature will become more and more pronounced.

General observations on the conditions found are as follows:-

Cleanliness. Generally satisfactory, some shops and offices required cleansing and redecorating.

Heating.

Offices: mostly satisfactory.

Shops: a considerable number of shops were below standard; there was difficulty in maintaining a constant reasonable temperature, especially in selling areas, owing to the continual opening of doors. One shop overcame this by fan heaters behind the counters.

Store rooms: Rarely was any attempt made to heat store rooms.

Thermometers: Almost a complete absence.

Lighting.

Natural: This was generally satisfactory, except that the standard deteriorated rapidly away from window areas and was often obstructed by goods and fittings; lighting was mainly very poor in store rooms, passages and stairways.

Artificial: this varied considerably in offices, often by as much as ten or more lumens at different desks in the same office. In

shops the standard was generally low where ordinary bulbs were used, but mainly satisfactory where fluorescent lighting was installed, although it would appear that often this type of lighting was more for the better display of goods rather than for the benefit of the assistants; lighting was again generally poor in store-rooms, passages and stairways.

Several instances of unsatisfactory lighting were noted; these included a bacon slicing machine lit by a very small wattage bulb at the opposite end of the room - the machine was completely overshadowed when operated, giving no light at the blade; a mincing machine in a butcher's shop showed a reading of only five lumens; in the same shop, the chopping block registered only 12 lumens, whereas the reading near the cash register was 40. Two offices showed a reading of less than five lumens, three between 5 and 10 and eight less than 15 lumens.

The standards of lighting of selling areas as compared with store-rooms in the same premises varied considerably; in one instance the reading in the storeroom varied between 0 and 15 lumens and in the selling area it was 45 to 50; in another the storeroom registered 10 lumens whilst the selling area showed 75.

Ventilation: Generally satisfactory. Insufficient in a few offices.

Washing facilities: Usually adequate in larger firms, but often insufficient or unsatisfactory in smaller firms; in several instances soap and towels were not provided; there was often a lack of hot water in offices.

Drinking water: Generally provided, but there was often absence of drinking vessels.

Sanitary Accommodation: Several instances were noted where they were unsatisfactory or insufficient. An Exemption Certificate was issued in respect of a "lock-up" butchers shop where no sanitary convenience was able to be provided on the premises, but an alternative convenience was available. In a fuel office no convenience was provided, but a new block is being built. At one village shop, 2 Elsan closets were provided 25 yds. and 36 yds. away respectively with a difficult approach.

Overcrowding: The only instances of overcrowding found were:

- (a) Two offices (each under 400 cubic feet) with one person in each.
- (b) 5 rooms out of 500 at one firm's offices were overcrowded.
- (c) 9 rooms in "trailer-type" temporary offices at the same firm as in (b) did not comply.

First Aid Equipment: All shops had first aid material, but a great many were lacking in content.

Offices in general either had inadequate equipment or were not provided with it at all.

Accommodation for

Clothing: . Very poor; hooks or even nails on the wall were the normal practice.

Seating etc.: Several instances of unsuitable seating, e.g. high stools with no footrests, loose boxes being used as footrests, low backed chairs etc.

Floors, Passages

and Stairs: One hazardous stairway was noted with a handrail on one side only, the other being completely open. Worn floors and floor coverings were also found with the consequent risk of tripping.

Machinery: A common failure was the absence of guards on hand-operated guillotines.

Abstracts and

Notices to Employees: These were rarely on display.

Contraventions: The number of contraventions found under the various Sections of the Act were as follows:

Cleanliness	...	46	Sitting facilities	...	1
Overcrowding	...	16	Seats (sedentary workers)		7
Temperature	...	37	Eating facilities	...	2
Ventilation	...	13	Floors, passages and stairs		24
Lighting	...	37	Fencing exposed parts of		
Sanitary conveniences		18	machinery	...	11
Washing facilities		20	First Aid -		
Supply of drinking			General provisions	...	28
water	...	5			
Clothing accommodation		5			

SCRAP METAL DEALERS' ACT, 1964

The above Act came into operation on 1st April, 1965 and 26 dealers were registered under the Act during the year, twelve of these being itinerant collectors.

NOISE ABATEMENT

A number of complaints of alleged noise nuisance were dealt with during the year, from such varied causes as night-flying aircraft, motor-cycles, various engineering machinery, sand-screening equipment, radios and dogs, etc. Investigation was made into all the complaints and, in some instances, this necessitated visits in the evenings and at week-ends in those cases in which the noise was said to be at its worst at those times.

Steps were taken, where necessary, to reduce the amount of noise by the removal or resiting of the offending machinery. In two cases, the owners agreed not to use that particular equipment in the evenings or at week-ends. In other cases advice was given as to the measures to be taken to reduce the amount of noise.

PIGEON NUISANCE

Towards the end of the year, complaint was received from a Community Association regarding the fouling of the pavement by pigeons.

Investigation was made and steps taken which it is hoped will successfully obviate this nuisance, but some time will elapse before the results are evident.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

This has been a rather difficult year particularly with regard to the availability of labour. For the whole of the year with the exception of very short periods vehicles have been undermanned resulting in delayed collection. The reduction of working hours from 42 to 40 has also had an adverse effect on the efforts to maintain a regular service.

I am concerned at the increasing delay which is occasioned when a vehicle requires repair. Garages generally are taking longer to deal with a vehicle as most of them are suffering from labour difficulties. In addition when any spare part is required it is becoming more common for vehicles to be off the road for periods up to three weeks'.

The introduction of the paper sack system of collection commenced but is behind schedule. Again this is the direct result of our failure to attract labour.

The vehicle fleet engaged on this work consists of:

One 10-yard side-loading freighter.

One 12-yard side-loading freighter.

One 18-yard rear-loading (semi-dustless)
freighter with compression mechanism.

Three 25-yard rear-loading (semi-dustless)
freighters with power presses.

Two 32-yard rear-loading (semi-dustless)
freighters with power presses.

Two 50-yard rear-loading freighters (Continuous
loading).

Two 3-ton "open" tipping vehicles.

At the end of the year the frequency of collection throughout the District was as follows:

Weekly Collection

(Estimated population: 47,953 - 92% of total population)

Abbots Barton	Headbourne	New Alresford
Botley	Worthy	Northington
Bursledon	Hedge End	Old Alresford
Colden Common	Hound	Olivers Battery
Compton	Hursley	Otterbourne
Crawley	Itchen Valley(part)	Sparsholt
Fair Oak	Kings Worthy	Twyford
Hamble	Littleton	West End
	Micheldever	Wonston

Fortnightly Collection

(Estimated population: 4,227 - 8% of total population)

Beauworth	Cheriton	Itchen Valley(part)
Bighton	Chilcomb	Kilmeston
Bishops Sutton	Itchen Stoke	Owslebury
Bramdean	and Ovington	Tichborne

The total number of new dwellings which have been absorbed into the existing service over the past five years is as follows:

1961	-	352
1962	-	384
1963	-	477
1964	-	841
1965	-	717
Total	-	2,771

Labour

During the year extreme difficulty has been experienced in recruiting and retaining labour, especially at Morn Hill Depot which serves the northern and central parishes.

The following figures set out the number of working weeks lost due to sickness, absence and vacancies:

Sickness	Absence	Vacancies
120.76	35.85	77.95

These figures represent a loss of 4.5 men (10%) for each working day of the year. In addition to this 107.1 working weeks were lost due to annual holidays. To combat this loss it was found necessary to work a considerable amount of overtime.

Paper Sack Method of Refuse Collection

Following the Council's decision to adopt the paper sack method of refuse collection throughout the area over a five year period, the installation commenced in April.

It was anticipated that the installation rate required would be 3,000 units per annum. However by the end of December only 1,451 units had been fitted, leaving the installation rate approximately 1,150 units behind schedule. This was largely due to the fact that all available staff was engaged on refuse collection.

At the end of the year the following parishes were receiving a weekly refuse collection by the paper sack method:

Wonston
Crawley
Micheldever
Itchen Valley (part)

Litter Patrol

In an endeavour to cope with the ever increasing litter problem a 5 cwt. van was purchased in April. The driver systematically tours the district paying special attention to the known bad spots. By the end of the year thirty-one tons six hundredweight of litter had been collected.

Abandoned cars are dealt with immediately the Authority is satisfied that they are, in fact, abandoned. During the year 15 cars were towed in.

Special Collections

A total number of 193 special collections were dealt with during the year. Although this figure does not appear to be very high, it does in fact represent approximately 4 collections per week. Requests for special collections are now increasing month by month.

Refuse Disposal

At the end of the year the effective labour force which deals with disposal consisted of:-

3 drivers

3 Muir Hill Loading Shovels

with additional assistance when tree felling, scrub clearance, road laying, etc. are required.

The estimated volume of refuse received at each tip during the year is as follows:

Hound Road, Netley	...	54,089	cu.yards
Spring Lane, Colden Common	...	11,304	"
Weston Colley, Micheldever	...	<u>33,707</u>	"
	Total	<u>99,100</u>	

The following details relate to the vehicles operating this service during the year under review:

Loads collected	...	3,812
Estimated volume in cu. yards		99,100

RODENT AND INSECT CONTROL

This service has continued to operate satisfactorily during the year.

Details are as follows:

Net Cost of Service:

1961/62	...	...	£ 3,024
1962/63	...	...	£ 2,810
1963/64	...	...	£ 2,897
1964/65	...	...	£ 2,996
1965/66	...	...	£ 3,298

Income from treatments.

Year	Agricultural premises	Business premises	Local Authority premises	Total
1961/62	£555	£214	£ 54	£ 823
1962/63	£800	£230	£ 95	£1,125
1963/64	£945	£280	£ 80	£1,305
1964/65	£1,100	£210	£130	£1,440
1965/66	£933	£318	£126	£1,377

The staff operating this service consists of a Rodent Officer and three operatives.

The number of inspections and treatments carried out during the year is shown in the following table:

Type of property	Inspect- ions made	Treatments carried out
Local Authorities' properties	481	110
Dwelling-houses 	2,423	964
Business premises 	399	191
Agricultural properties ...	1,079	601
Totals ...	4,382	1,866

Flies:

Five treatments were carried out at dwelling-houses where major infestations were found and with which the occupiers were unable to cope.

Wasps:

The number of complaints received relating to wasps' nests was thirty. Each complaint was dealt with immediately and resulted in the destruction of the wasps and the complete removal of the nest.

Fleas:

Six treatments were carried out at dwelling-houses.

Disinfection:

Six properties were treated under the direction of the Public Health Inspectors.

